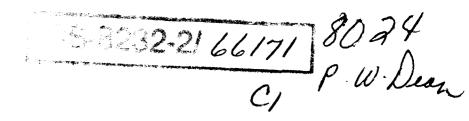
CONTRACTOR REPORT

SAND87-7011 Unlimited Release UC-60





Pumped Spoiling Experimental Program

Joseph Sladky, Jr. Kinetics Group Inc. PO Box 1071 Mercer Island, WA 98040

Prepared by Sandia National Laboratories Albuquerque, New Mexico 87185 and Livermore, California 94550 for the United States Department of Energy under Contract DE-AC04-76DP00789

Printed August 1987

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Printed in the United States of America Available from
National Technical Information Service
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161

NTIS price codes Printed copy: A07 Microfiche copy: A01

SAND87-7011 Unlimited Release Printed August 1987

PUMPED SPOILING EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM

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Sandia Contract No. 56-6123

ABSTRACT

This report documents a series of wind tunnel tests on a sample airfoil designed to evaluate and quantify the "pumped spoiling" concept. The test airfoil was a Sandia National Laboratories natural laminar flow section designated SAND-1850. All tests were operated at a Reynolds Number of 1.5 million with a model having a 1-ft chord and a 9-ft span. The spoiling perforations consisted of 1.6-mm diameter holes on 6.35-mm centers. The pressure in the internal plenum that supplied the spoiling air to the perforations was maintained at the tunnel dynamic head. Test results were consistent and repeatable. Up to an angle of attack of 6° , there was very little difference in the lift coefficient among the many test arrangements studied. Past 8° , however, the lift coefficient trends were very sensitive to the test configuration of the model. The report includes the test results for 32 combinations of the spoiling arrangements ranging from "clean" baseline airfoil to spoiling flow through all perforations. In addition to the section coefficients, the report presents model force data and section pressure profiles.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Pumped Spoiling

Power associated with wind energy is proportional to the wind speed cubed. This power yields the characteristic wind energy conversion power curve. Of key interest, from the control perspective, is the high wind-speed zone of the power curve. Provisions must be made for rotor speed regulation and in extreme cases, when winds exceed a given maximum value, for rotor shutdown.

When the energy conversion question is broadened to include the economics of power generation, the situation becomes more On initial inspection, it may be deduced that the complex. rotor, generator, and support system should be designed to extract energy up to the maximum local wind speeds. scrutiny, however, reveals that maximum wind velocities, although representing significant energy levels, are available for only short periods of time. Thus, a wind conversion system designed for maximum wind speeds carries with it economic burdens of higher capacity generators and support structures. economically competitive system must have the capability to shed power past a certain rated value.

In the case of horizontal axis wind turbines (HAWTs), the regulation, control, and eventual rotor shutdown often is achieved via some form of blade-pitch change. This, in effect, controls the aerodynamic power input into the turbine proper.

Unfortunately, this solution necessitates complex pitch-change mechanisms and brings with it the associated problems of maintenance and reliability. There are various efforts directed at "spoiling" the flow on the blades of HAWTs by deployment of aerodynamic spoilers. There is some evidence, however, that the

combination of a deployed spoiler and high blade angle of attack "fools" the free-stream into thinking that aerodynamic surface is a "thick" airfoil. This has the opposite effect to that desired. The lift coefficient may increase.

The vertical axis wind turbine (VAWT) has its own unique operating and control characteristics. Although auxiliary means must be employed for startup, the rotor requires special treatment for regulation at the upper speeds. Unfortunately, the Darrieus VAWT does not lend itself readily to control by blade-pitch-change mechanisms. Even if blade-pitch change were possible, the blade angles would have to be controlled as a function of the azimuth angle, a situation similar to the cyclic control of helicopter rotors. Finally, the pitch-change mechanisms and structure would have to carry the full-rated torques of the turbine.

The problem of VAWT overspeed control is particularly onerous. Fundamentally, there are two solution paths: mechanical rotor braking and aerodynamic spoiling and braking. The first has been applied on a number of commercial installations. Although this concept leaves the aerodynamics of the turbine in its original simplicity, it introduces a requirement for multiple redundancy in the rotor-brake system.

The concept of spoilers has been developed to a high degree in the aviation industry. Spoiling is a common lift-control mechanism on high-performance sailplanes and in at least one case is the sole source of roll control forces, completely replacing the conventional ailerons.

The preceding techniques are specifically intended for rotor overspeed control. It may be possible to achieve rotor power regulation with partial spoiler deployment. The key benefit to spoiling is that the energy is shed at the blade surface and not at the hub, as is the case with braking.

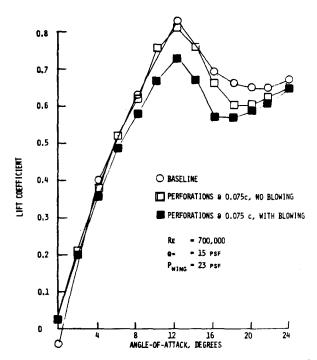
A concept original to Sandia National Laboratories is a form of aerodynamic spoiling that depends on the disruption of the blade surface flow by a series of air jets supplied from the interior of the blade. The rotor regulation is achieved via two different but interdependent principles. The hollow passages of the rotor blades serve as air-pumping channels. If the root of the blade is opened, air will be pumped to the VAWT equator. There it will series of disrupting through a holes, the In the first instance, energy is required to pump aerodynamics. the blade air. This in itself will decrease power seen at the The jets will in turn alter the blade pressure turbine mast. distribution and decrease the aerodynamic power developed on the Preliminary calculations indicate that the spoiling blades. mechanism rather than the pumping will dominate in the power regulation of the rotor.

1.2 Test Programs

The pumped spoiling concept was initially validated by Sandia National Laboratories on the 5-meter research wind turbine. Reductions in rated power of 15% were measured with all blade ends open. No difference in performance when compared to the baseline turbine was noted with ends closed.

follow-on program was established at the University of Washington and tests were performed on a sample 1-foot chord x The blade profile was a special natural 9-foot span airfoil. laminar flow section designated SAND-1850. The goal of the test was to ascertain the effect the perforations or apertures have on the lift and drag of the test article. To this end a series of and 70% chord. perforations was made at 30, 50, perforations consisted of a series of holes 1.6 mm in diameter on 6.35-mm centers drilled full span on both top and bottom Air was supplied to the hollow interior of the blade surfaces. drag were measured with and without blowing lift and (spoiling). No perceptible evidence of an effect on the lift and drag coefficients could be found with the perforations located at the above chord stations.

This aspect of the performance was attributed to the type of airfoil section under test. The SAND-1850 is a 50% chord laminar flow airfoil and as such maintains a near zero pressure gradient from just aft of the leading edge to approximately mid-chord. Subsequently a row of spoiling perforations was drilled on the top surface at 7.5% chord. The difference in lift coefficient with and without spoiling (blowing) was dramatic. Figure 1 illustrates that the nominal maximum lift coefficient decreases by approximately 10%. These early results largely confirmed that the pumped spoiling perforations would have to be relatively near the leading edge in order to effectively control the lift and drag performance of the airfoil.



Measured lift coefficients on a rectangular wing, AR = 9, using a SAND 0018/50 airfoil with 1.60 mm x 6.35 mm perforations (one side), no tare corrections.

FIGURE 1: PRELIMINARY UNCORRECTED TESTS

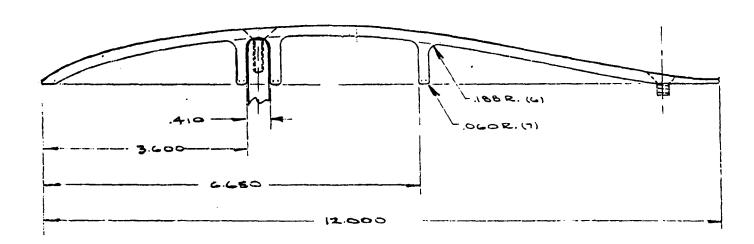


FIGURE 2: DETAILS OF AIRFOIL EXTRUSION (2 REQUIRED)

The present report builds on the above mentioned previous work. It is specifically designed to yield a firm data base to be used in a centrifugally pumped spoiling vertical axis wind turbine power-control system. Obviously, as a result of the earlier tests, the key focus of interest is the near leading edge of the airfoil. The present series of tests was performed on the same test airfoil used in the University of Washington tests, but reconfigured to resolve earlier discrepancies associated with instrumentation and "blowing" air ducting. The detailed statement of work originated by the sponsor is contained in Appendix A.1.

2.0 EXPERIMENTAL TEST PROGRAM

2.1 Test Item Modification

Sandia National Laboratories supplied the test airfoil and it was reconfigured to satisfy the contract statement of work and to better isolate the airfoil from the air supply system. The former involved redrilling a new set of perforations at 3.8% and 7.5% chord, installing surface pressure taps as specified in Table I, and using instrumentation to measure internal pressure in the front plenum of the model. The latter focused on redesigning the air supply system in order to decouple the force input as the supply ducting internal pressure changed. In addition the model was refurbished, and new tip end plates were designed, manufactured, and fitted.

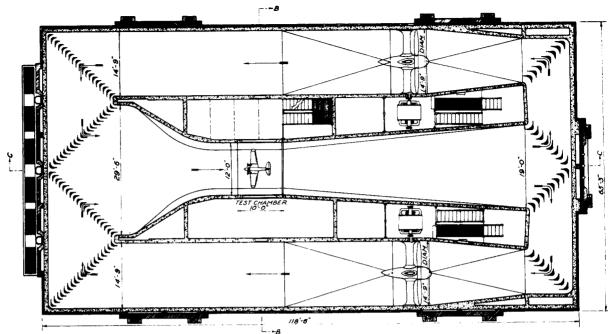
The baseline model consists of two half sections split on the symmetrical chord line (Figure 2). The test article was assembled by bolting two of the extrusions to spacer blocks in the front spar webs and directly through the trailing edge skins. The bolt heads were then faired in with "Klax." To insure safety and structural integrity the mounting points were reinforced by backup "demi" spars in the region of the dynamometer attachment blocks. The perforations from the previous tests at 30, 50, and 70% chord were sealed from the inside by nylon tape.

2.2 Facilities and Installation

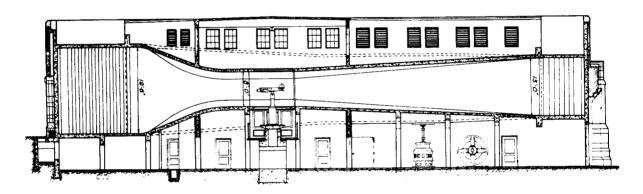
The test program was conducted in the 8 x 12 ft. subsonic wind tunnel at the University of Washington (Figure 3). The test section has centerline dimensions of 8 ft. high and 12 ft. wide. The section has 18-in. fillets in each corner (Figure 4). The model is normally mounted on the force dynamometer via a mounting fork and a pitch change horn (Figure 5). Because of the airtight

SURFACE PRESSURE TAP LOCATIONS

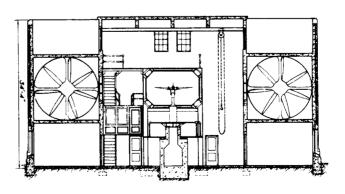
Station	% Chord (Top & Bottom)		
0	O Leading Edge		
1	2.5		
2	3.8 First Row Perforations		
3	5.0		
4	7.5 Second Row Perforations		
6	10		
7	15		
8	20		
9	25		
10	30		
11	35		
12	40		
13	50		
14	70		
15	80		
16	90 Not Operative		



SECTIONAL PLAN THRU TUNNEL AXIS

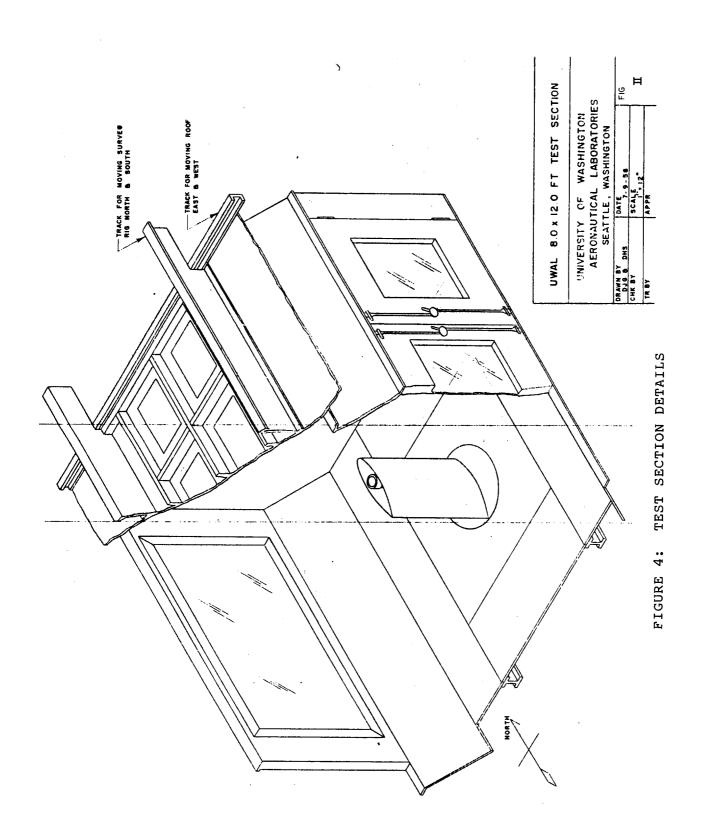


SECTIONAL ELEVATION "C"



SECTIONAL ELEVATION "B"

FIGURE 3 UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON — 250 MPH WIND TUNNEL



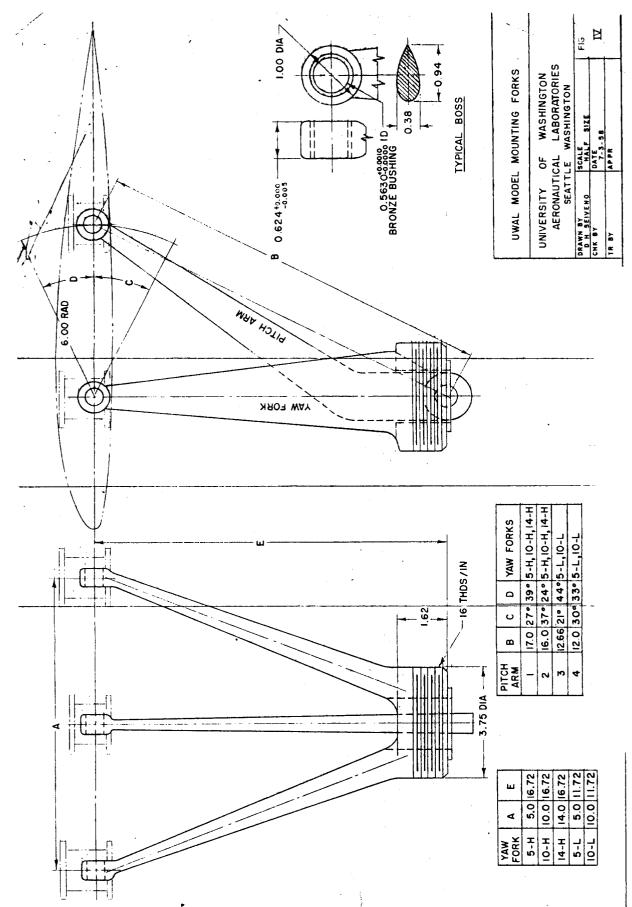


FIGURE 5: TEST ITEM MOUNTING FORKS

requirements of the front plenum in the model it was necessary to support the model via a pair of mounting blocks, as shown in Figures 6 and 7. The control horn was similarly attached to the model.

In order to isolate the model from spurious force inputs due to air supply ducting and pressure tap lines a pair of $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. thick end plates were mounted on the tunnel walls. The 2-ft² end plates were supported by vertical stantions and adjustable lead screws. Thus the clearance between the wing tip plate and the Plexiglas end plate could be held to approximately 1/8 in. In addition the end plates provide a degree of two dimensionality in the wing tip area.

The geometry of the model support arrangement resulted in model motion range as depicted in Figure 8. The angle-of-attack range of 0 to 24 degrees yields an area (shaded zone) on the section profile that is fixed relative to the tunnel-mounted end plates. It is through this common area that the blowing air is introduced to the model on one tip, and pressure tap lines lead out at the Figure 9 illustrates the air supply scheme. The air supply line is hard wired to the fixed end plate. The air then is transferred to the model across the model-end plate clearance via a soft fabric flexible seal. The pressure tap lines are conducted out the other end again via the common area (Figure A shield is provided to minimize the drag of the pressure tubing bundle where it is exposed to the free stream.

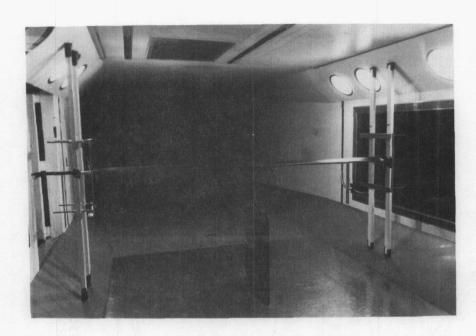


FIGURE 6: TEST AIRFOIL IN WIND TUNNEL

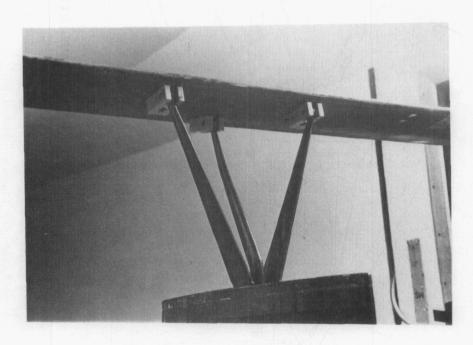
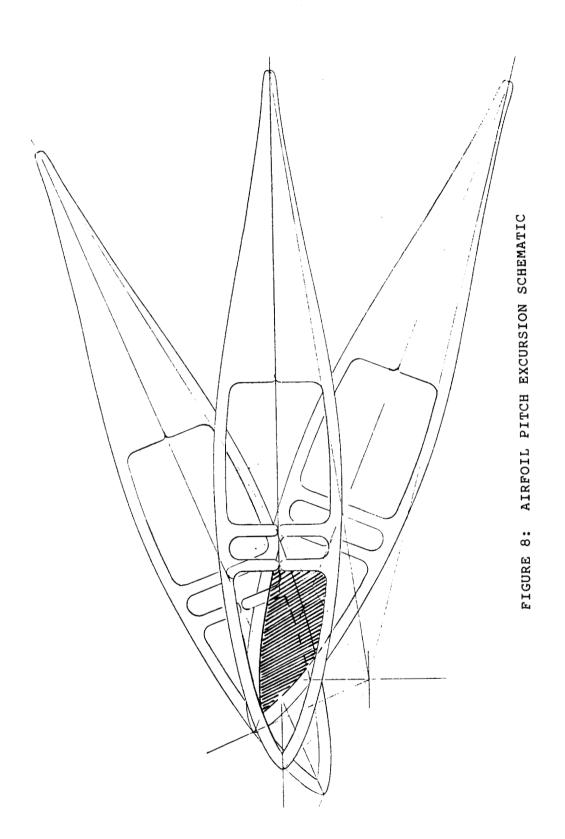


FIGURE 7: SUPPORT DETAIL



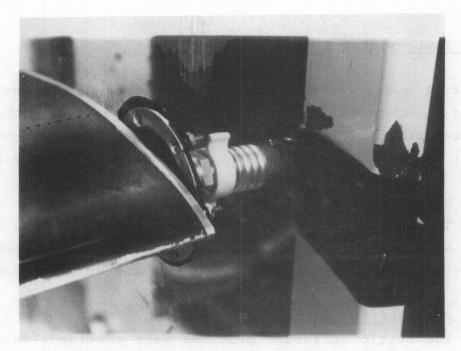


FIGURE 9: DETAIL OF AIR INLET INTERFACE



FIGURE 10: DETAIL OF PRESSURE TAP INTERFACE

2.3 Instrumentation

The test model was instrumented to yield a comprehensive picture of its performance. The contract statement of work called for instrumentation provisions that would ultimately provide lift, drag, and moment coefficients, and section pressure profiles.

- Lift, Drag, Moment:

The force data were obtained directly from the wind-tunnel dynamometer. Their characteristics are itemized in Tables II & III. The raw force data are tabulated in Appendix A.2.

- Pressure Profiles:

The section pressure profiles were obtained via a series of pressure taps located as shown in Table I. The line of pressure taps is located midway between the model centerline and model tip (½ span). The pressure data were acquired by three Scanivalves, each with 32 ports (using three valves shortened the pressure profile acquisition time to approximately 30 seconds per angle-of-attack setting). In addition a pressure port was provided in the model's forwardmost plenum to record perforation blowing pressure. The internal pressure port was located at the wing tip farthest away from where the air supply was introduced. All pressure readings were corrected to tunnel bell mouth static.

- Blowing Flow Rates and Pressures:

The statement of work required that model plenum pressure during blowing be maintained at dynamic head values. This was achieved by maintaining a zero manometer displacement between bell mouth static and model plenum. As the model incremented through the angles of attack, the blowing flow was adjusted to equalize pressures. An attempt was made to measure the mass rate into the model by a pair of

	<u>Maximum Value</u>	Minimum Readable Value
Lift	2500 lbs.	1.0 lb.
Drag	250 lbs.	0.1 lb.
Pitching Moment	5000 in-1bs.	1.0 in-lbs.
Yawing Moment	5000 in-1bs.	1.0 in-lbs.
Rolling Moment	5000 in-1bs.	1.0 in-lbs.
Side Force	250 lbs.	0.1 lb.

Lift	Range	Min. Readable Value
	25 lbs. 50 lbs. 100 lbs. 250 lbs. 500 lbs. 1000 lbs. 2500 lbs. (Max. value)	0.25 lbs. 0.50 lbs. 1.00 lbs. 2.50 lbs. 5.00 lbs. 10.00 lbs. 25.00 lbs.
Drag and Side Load	2.5 lbs. 5.0 lbs. 10.0 lbs. 25.0 lbs. 50.0 lbs. 100.0 lbs. 250.0 lbs. (Max. value)	0.025 lbs. 0.050 lbs. 0.100 lbs. 0.250 lbs. 0.500 lbs. 1.00 lbs. 2.50 lbs.
Pitch, Yaw and Rolling Moments		0.5 in-lbs. 1.0 in-lbs. 2.5 in-lbs. 5.0 in-lbs. 10.0 in-lbs. 25.0 in-lbs. 50.0 in-lbs.

The lift drag and pitch balances have pan weights which may be used to balance out a major portion of the load, thus allowing the remainder to be measured on a more sensitive scale.

Lift	Pan to 625 lbs. by 25 lb. increments Pan to 1250 lbs. by 50 lb. increments
Drag	Pan to 62.5 lbs. by 2.5 lb. increments Pan to 125.0 lbs. by 5.0 increments.
Pitch	Pan to 1250 in-lbs. by 50 in-lbs. increments. Pan to 2500 in-lbs. by 100 in-lb. increments.

"rotometers" and then by an orifice flowmeter. However the clearance gap between the wing tips and the fixed end plate could not be completely sealed. Either the normal spanwise force resulted in problems with dynamometer grounding or the wing-plate gap acted as an ejector. A compromise was reached by installing a "soft" inflated gasket. This arrangement effectively decoupled the model from the end plates but it did allow some additional unquantifiable inflow into the model.

As a result the blowing mass rate is determined by using flow conditions existing at the perforations. During tests with blowing, the internal pressure in the model plenum is known as well as the pressure profile on the outside surface. This pressure difference together with the perforation geometry yield the mass rate.

3.0 TEST PROCEDURE

3.1 Test Conditions

For all tests the Reynolds number was held at a nominal 1.5M. This requirement dictated a tunnel $q=70~\mathrm{psf}$. The statement of work specified model configurations that involved five test runs. These are

- (a) All perforations sealed (no blowing).
- (b) First row open (top & bottom) (no blowing).
- (c) First row open (top & bottom) (blowing).
- (d) Second row open (top & bottom) (no blowing).
- (e) Second row open (top & bottom (blowing).

The actual number of test runs was expanded to a total of 32. In addition to calibration runs, tests were conducted to assess the sensitivity of the system to various configurational changes. The test program concluded with a flow visualization run using fluorescing dyes. The specific details of each configuration are delineated in Table IV. Of these test runs 12, 15, 20, 22, and 31 are with perforation blowing. Runs 8 and 29 are the "baseline" airfoil with no blowing and all perforations taped.

3.2 Test Sequence

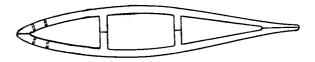
The data acquisition followed a systematic procedure. The sequence is as follows:

- (a) A specific model configuration was established (appropriate perforations were masked).
- (b) The tunnel was brought up to the test Reynolds number (given by q = 70 psf).
- (c) An angle of attack of -2° was set. (The tunnel dynamometer did not allow the model to be pitched to 24° , only 22° was possible).

TABLE IV

TEST RUN DESCRIPTION

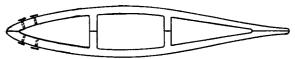
Run 7. First and second rows open on top and bottom, no blowing, inlet flange open.



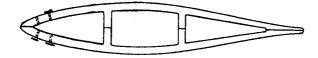
Run 8. First and second rows taped, no blowing, inlet flange open.



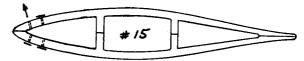
First and second rows taped, no blowing, inlet flange Run 9. open, tip foam seals removed.



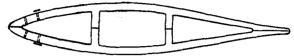
Run 11. First row top open, no blowing.



- First row top open, blowing (aborted seal failure). Run 12.
- Run 14. Repeat 11.
- Run 15. Repeat 12.
- Run 16. Abort (data acquisition failure).

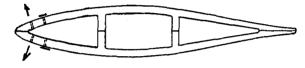


Run 17. First row top and bottom open, no blowing, inlet flange open.

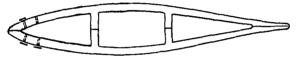


Run 18. First row top and bottom open, no blowing, inlet flange closed (taped).

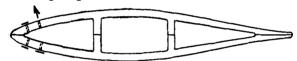
Run 20. First row top and bottom open, blowing.



Run 21. Second row top open, no blowing, inlet flange open.



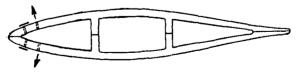
Run 22. Second row top open, blowing.



Run 23. Second row top and bottom open, no blowing, inlet flange open.



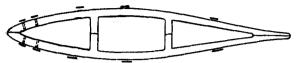
Run 24. Second row top and bottom open, blowing.



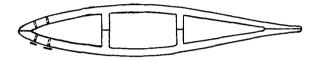
Run 25. Same configuration as 7 (check runs).

Run 28. Holes from previous 1985 tests are taped externally, first and second rows top and bottom are open, no blowing (same as 7).

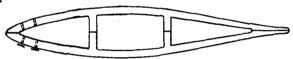
Run 29. All holes are taped - clean airfoil.



Run 30. Same as 28 except first and second rows top are open, no blowing inlet flange open.



Run 31. First row top is open, blowing (check run to 12 and 15). Run 32. Flow visualization run at 0, 4, 8, 12, 16 degrees (no blowing).



- (d) If the test run involved perforation blowing, the air supply was turned open until model internal pressure equalled tunnel bell mouth static pressure.
- (e) After conditions were stabilized (approximately 30 seconds) the force and pressure data were recorded.
- (f) The angle of attack was then incremented by 20 and the cycle repeated.

A "typical" test run, including model configuration change, required on the average la hours.

3.3 Data Reduction

At the end of each run the uncorrected coefficients were plotted and evaluated as to reasonableness and trends. The raw force data are tabulated in Appendix A.2.

After all the tests were completed the raw data were corrected before final plotting and tabulations. A total of four corrections were made to the raw force data:

- Balance interaction correction.
- Weight tare.
- Blockage correction of q as a result of wing and wake (no blockage correction was applied due to stanchions and end plates).
- Fork drag tare. (The supporting fork, pitch horn, and mounting blocks were run alone and the drag of 6.07 lbs subtracted from total drag.)

The pressure profiles are corrected to the extent that the pressure coefficient is referenced to a corrected q.

4.0 DISCUSSION

The following discussion is structured into three topics. The first part deals with the model performance with and without blowing - the fundamental question of this test. The second section focuses on a unique phenomenon - crosstalk - which, although not unexpected, will nevertheless have to be considered in the design of pump spoiling mechanisms. The third element of this discussion is devoted to a description of a number of observations and unique behaviors of the model.

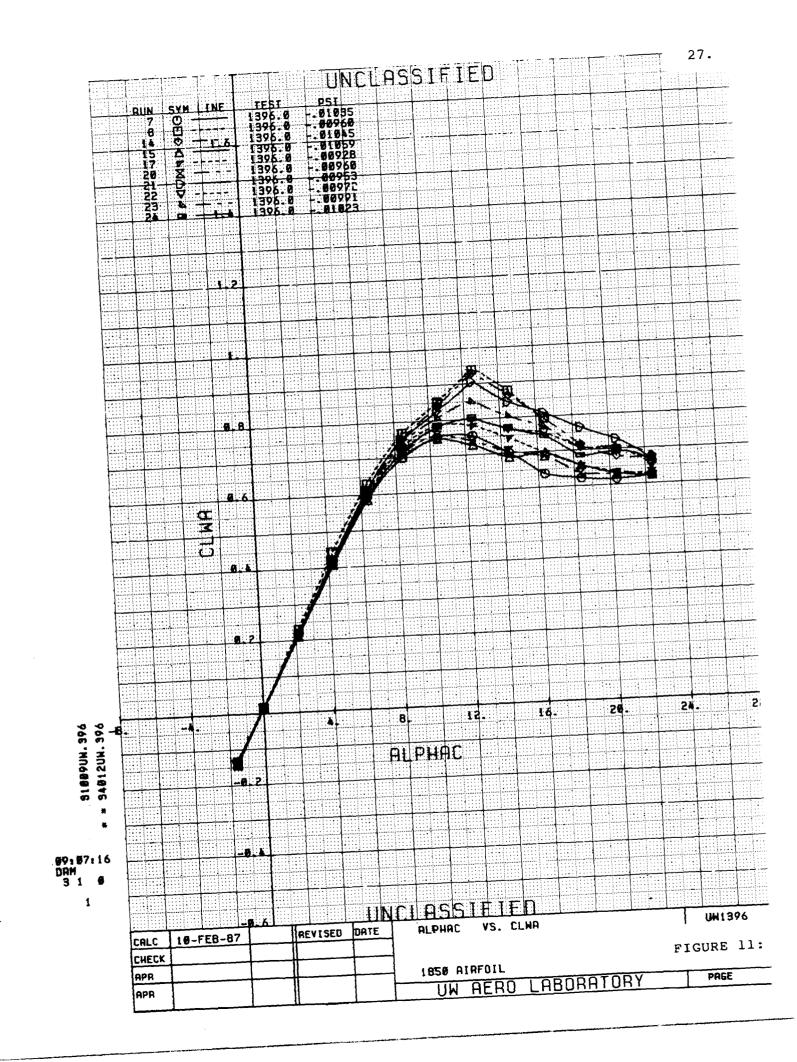
A number of general points can be made for the overall test program.

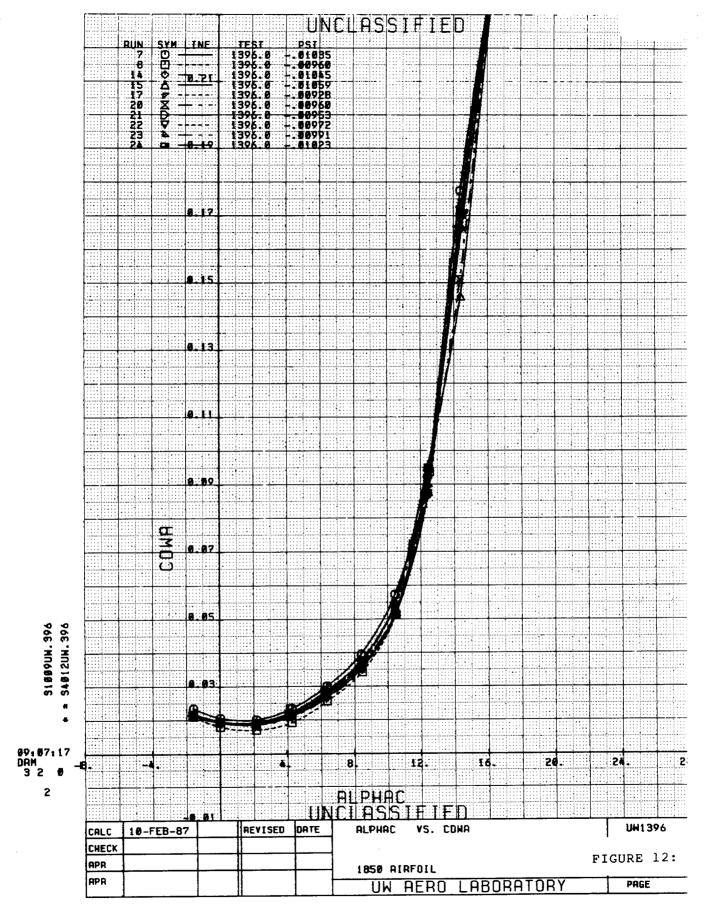
- In all tests the model was very well behaved up to approximately 12°. Past 14°, apparently with the onset of stall, the model began to exhibit roll and yaw oscillations. They were irregular and increased in severity as the angle of attack increased. However at no time were the motions so severe as to cause the pressure tap bundle to contact the end plates nor the air supply aperture to vent outside the section profile.
- In the planning for this test series and from the experience 1985 tests it was realized that the coefficient would require close scrutiny. The main source of concern was the unknown drag of the supporting pitch fork and the control horn and the effect of their presence on the drag of the model. Typically uncorrected zero lift drag coefficients were approximately .0275. It was intended to obtain a "clean" model drag coefficient and then correct the test runs appropriately. The model was to have been tips and instrumented for the forceblocks in the end plates. The University of Washington support forks would then be removed and the model tested at 00 angle of attack.

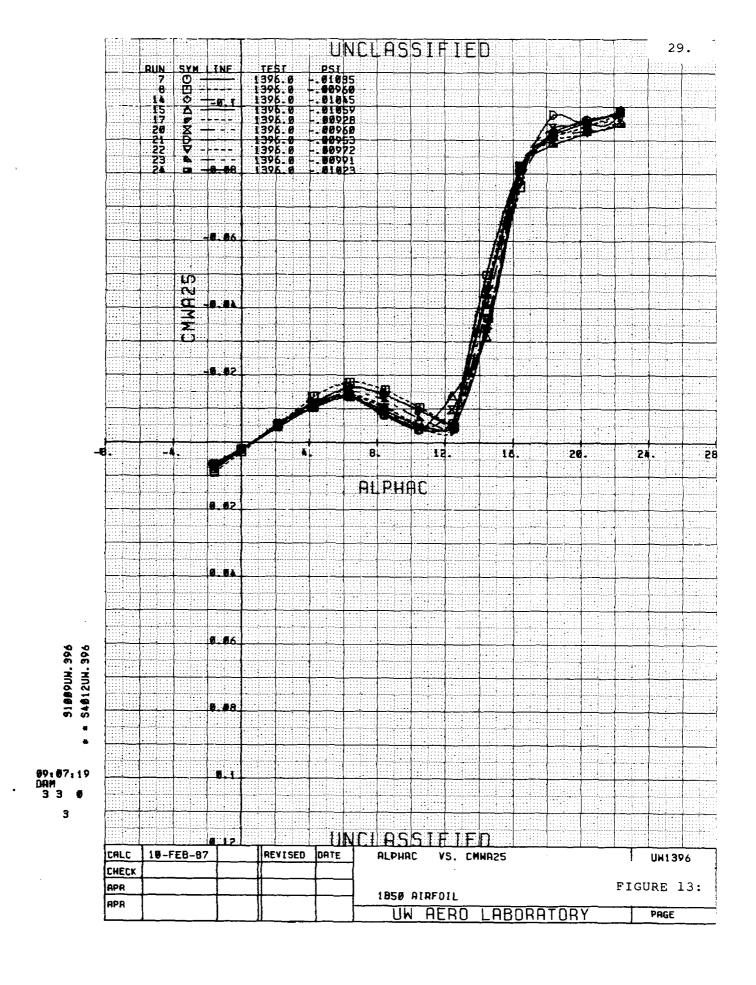
Although this approach was initially approved by the University of Washington wind tunnel director, subsequently determined that the scheme would not have a sufficient safety margin and hence was not attempted. alternate approach was used. In the last run (33) the model was removed from the support forks and a drag value for the forks and model mounting blocks was obtained alone at a This drag was then subtracted from the tunnel q of 70 psf. total system drag as a drag correction. Together with the standard corrections for q and blockage effects, this brings the corrected zero lift drag coefficient to approximately .0175. Unfortunately the interference effect of the mounting forks and support blocks on the drag of the model still remains unknown. It appears reasonable to assume that the difference between the corrected values of .0175 and an expected value of approximately .009 is due to the interference of the mounting system.

- The method of air conveyance to the model involved blowing the supply air from a fixed end plate across a narrow gap to the model wing tip. This arrangement tended to act like an ejector and to an unknown degree may have impacted the external flow field in the tip region. It was also observed that the ejector action caused depressed pressures in the immediately adjacent zone of the model plenum. This effect could be minimized by increasing the model-to-end-plate clearance gap. (The entrainment action takes place in the clearance gap and not in the model plenum.) A clearance gap balance was struck such that during blowing runs, no perforations exhibited suction.

For the purposes of this discussion the most illustrative runs were selected and plotted. The complete raw and reduced data are found in Appendices 2 and 3. A typical range of results is illustrated in Figures 11, 12, and 13. The maximum lift coefficient of .94 occurs at approximately 12^o for the case of a





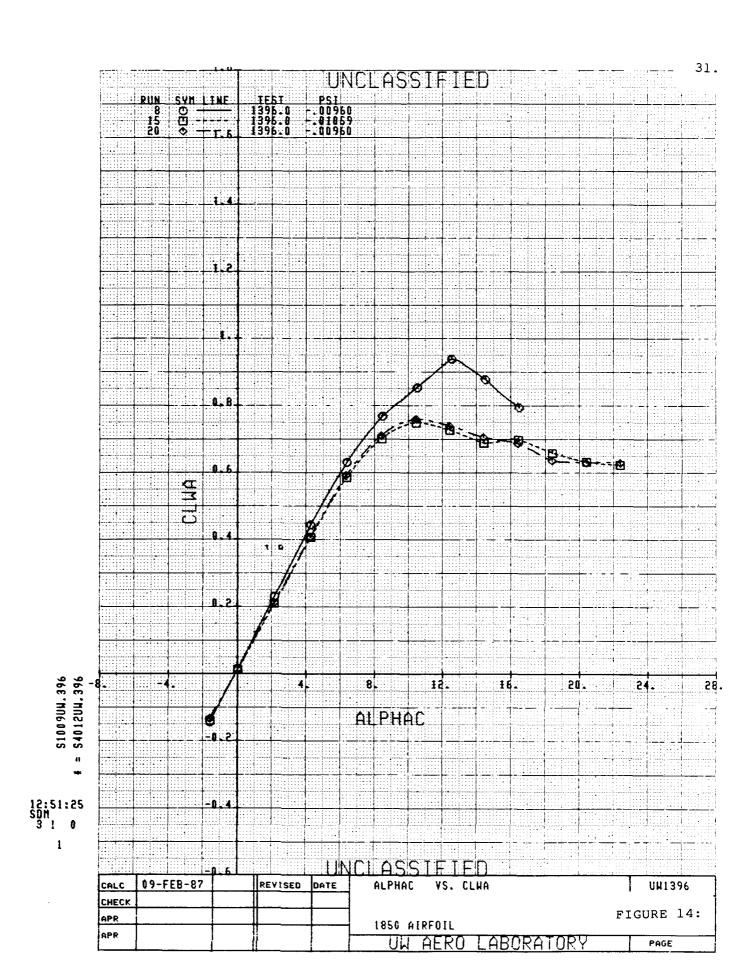


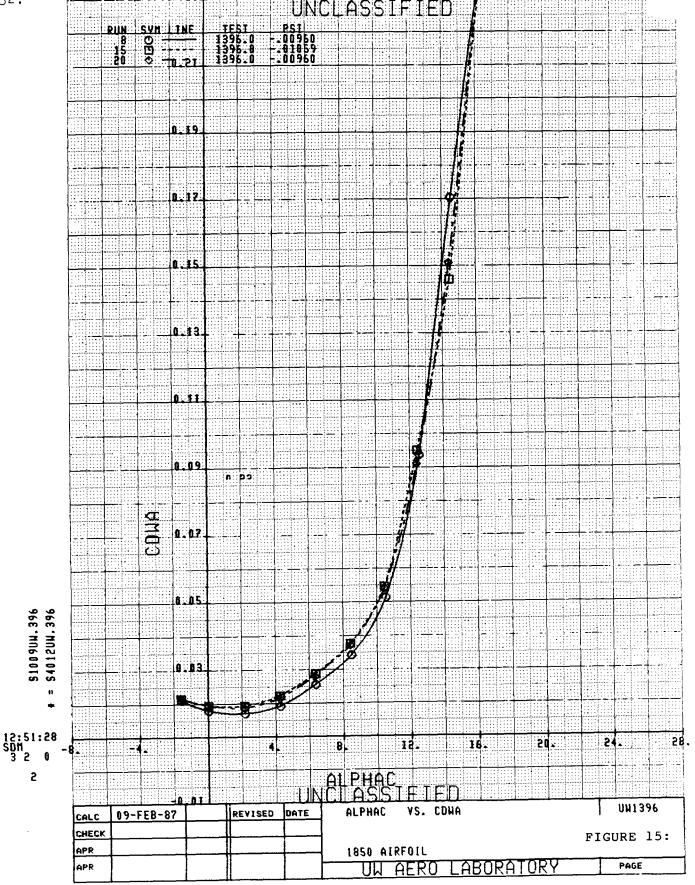
clean or no blowing configuration. With blowing or with top and bottom perforations uncovered the maximum lift coefficient is approximately .75 and occurs at approximately 10°. This represents a lift coefficient decrease of approximately 20%. Various configurations discussed in the following sections fall in between.

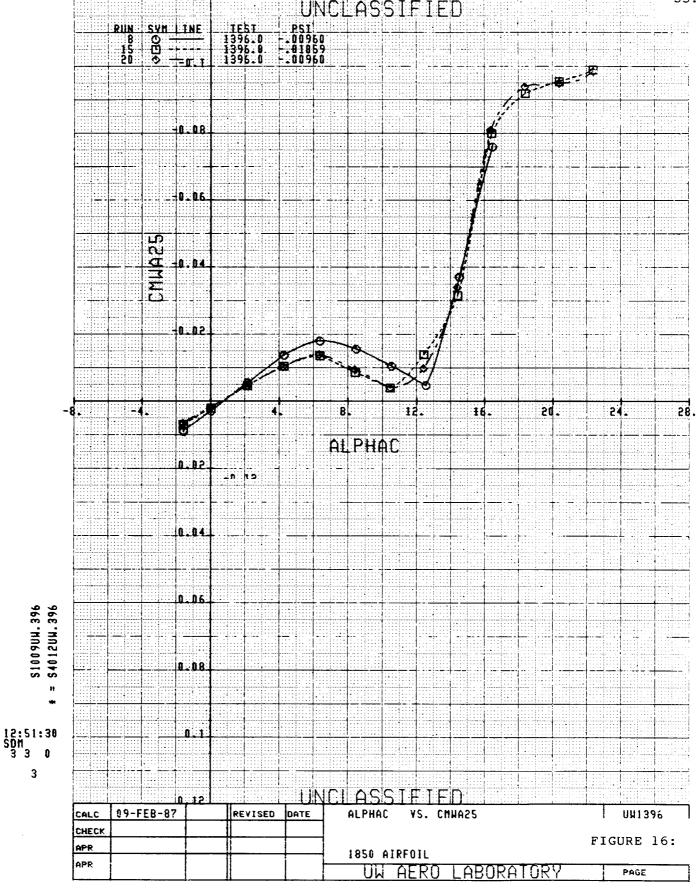
4.1 Blowing Effect

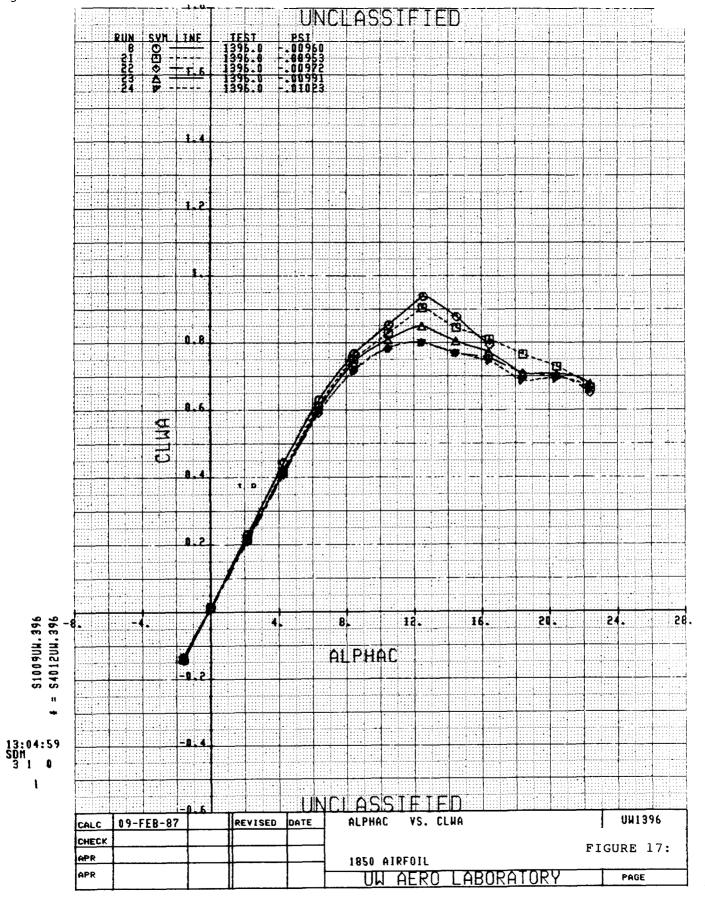
The comments on the blowing effect are divided into two subsections: impact of first row perforations and impact of second row perforations. The characteristic runs illustrating first row operation are run 8 as a reference and run 14 for perforations open, top only, but no blowing. Run 15 illustrates the changes in the lift coefficient with blowing. These trends are depicted in Figures 14, 15, and 16. Run 20 is for the model configuration in which there is first row blowing at top and bottom.

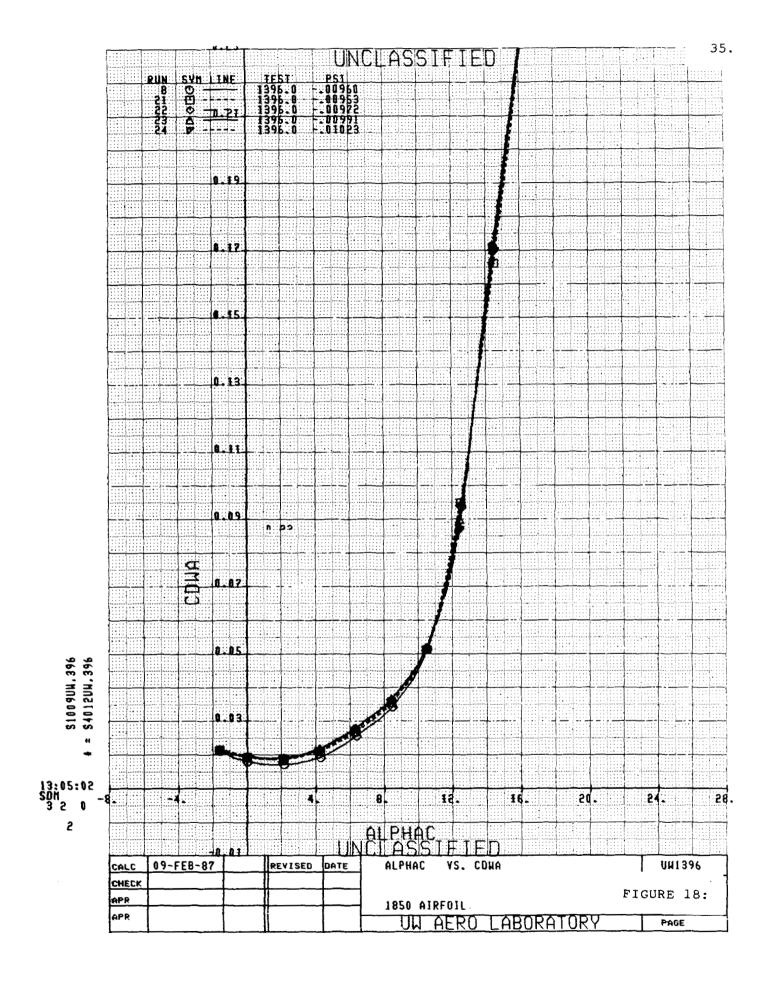
It is clear that the upper surface behavior controls the lift coefficient. The model performance with the second row of perforations involved is illustrated in Figures 17, 18, and 19. Here again run 8 is used as a reference. With the top second row open and no blowing (run 21) there appears to be an approximate 4% decrease in the maximum lift coefficient. With blowing (run 22) the maximum "spoiled" lift coefficient is .8. Interestingly, this is higher than the .75 maximum lift coefficient for the first row blowing case (run 15). If the second row top and bottom are left open but there is no blowing (run 23), then the maximum lift coefficient falls between the clean airfoil (run 8) and the blown "spoiled" case (run 23). With blowing, the maximum lift coefficient decays to .8. For the second row the lift coefficient control range is approximately 10%.

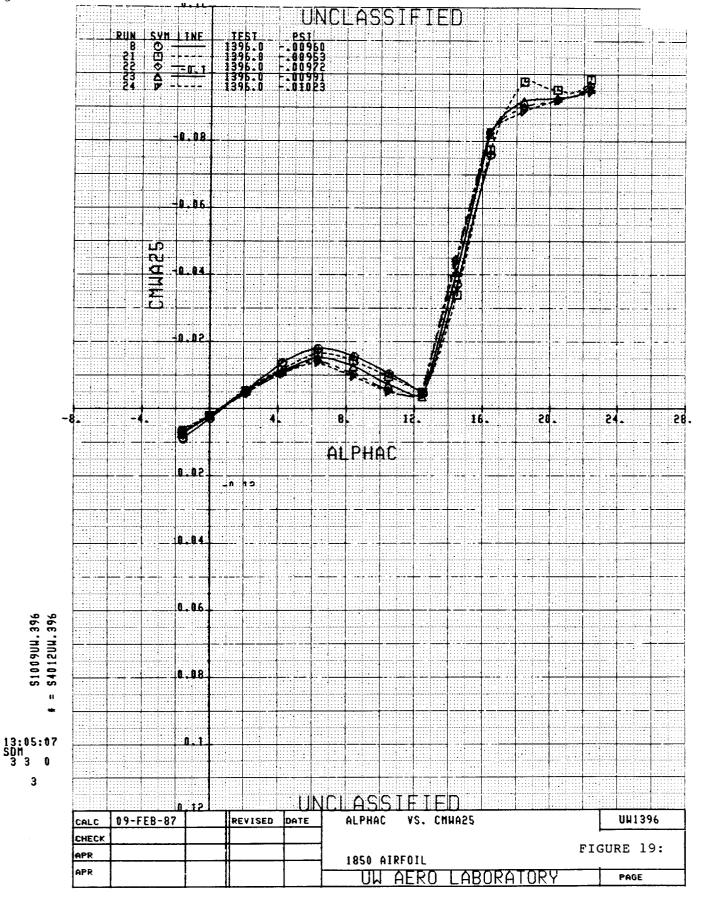












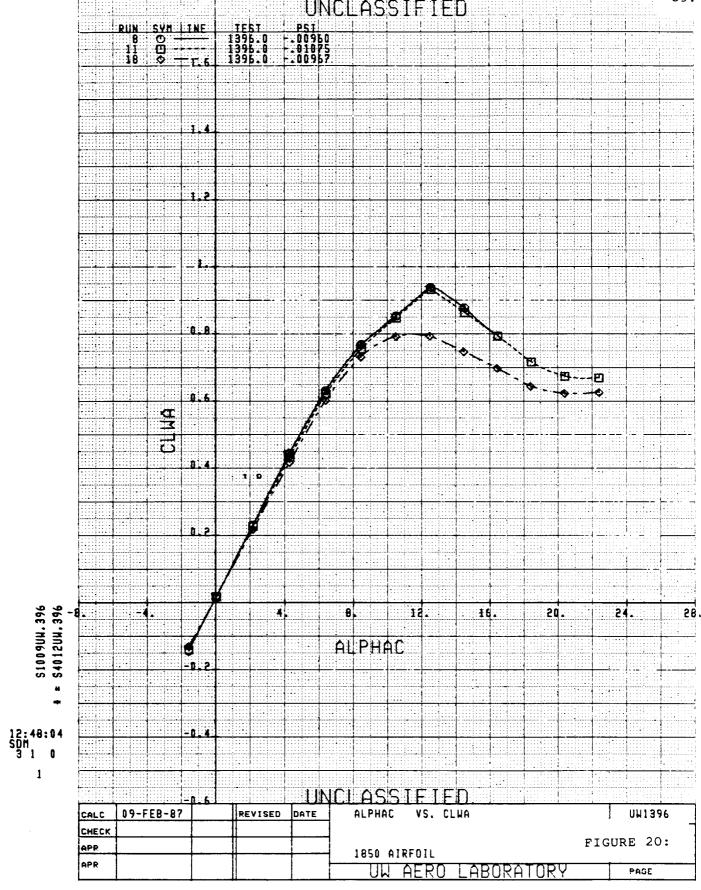
It can be reasonably concluded that:

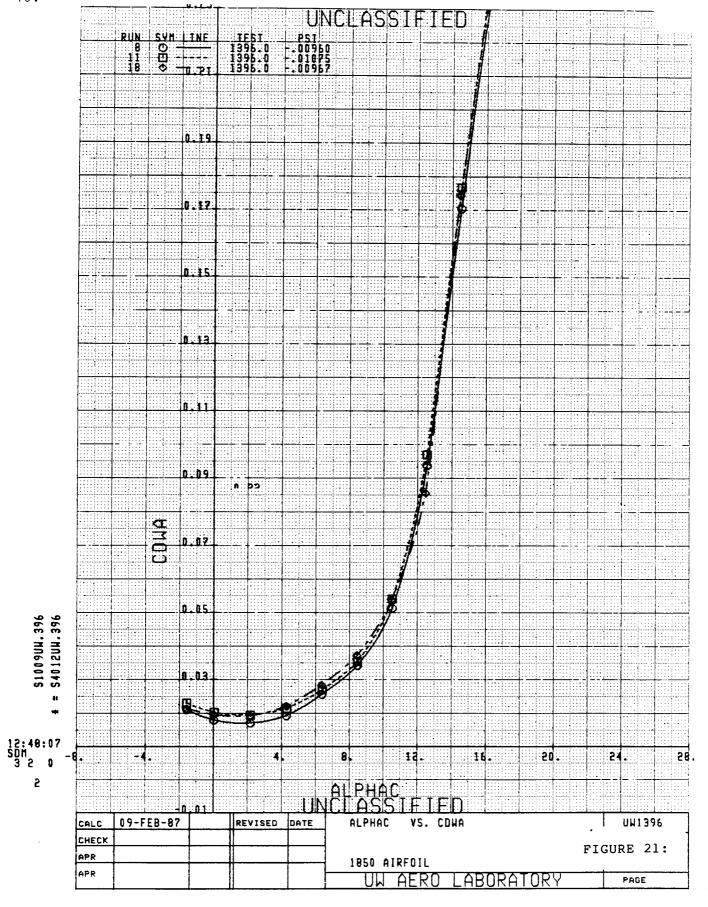
- The first row perforations are more effective in controlling the maximum lift coefficient.
- The greater change in lift coefficient with and without blowing is achieved with the first row perforations.
- The suction side perforations are dominant in controlling the lift coefficient.

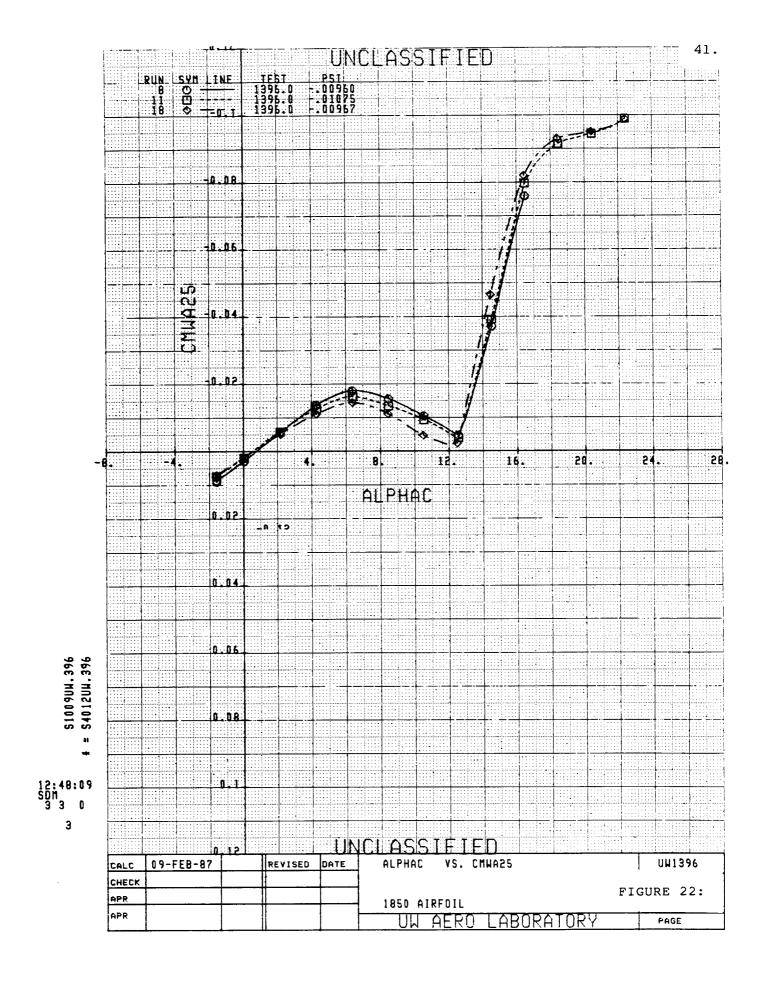
4.2 Crosstalk

In the earlier 1985 tests (Figure 1) the spoiling effect was achieved only when the perforations were made at the 7.5% chord location. The only tests made at the time were with perforations on the suction side. The question remained as to the performance of the model with perforations at the same chord station but on both top and bottom surfaces. To resolve this test runs were made to compare the effect of perforations open top only and open at top and bottom. Figures 20, 21, and 22 are typical of the results. Again run 8 is used as a reference.

With the first row perforations open only on the upper surface (run 11) the performance is almost identical to that of the reference clear airfoil (run 8). If the corresponding bottom row of perforations is opened (runs 17 and 18) then the maximum lift coefficient decreases by approximately 15%. It is evident that when both rows (top and bottom) are open - even without blowing - a form of crosstalk occurs. It appears that the bottom (positive pressure side) perforations feed the model plenum, which in turn feeds the suction side perforations and establishes a "passive" spoiling. The same effect was evident with the second rows of perforations at 7.5% chord but to a lesser degree.





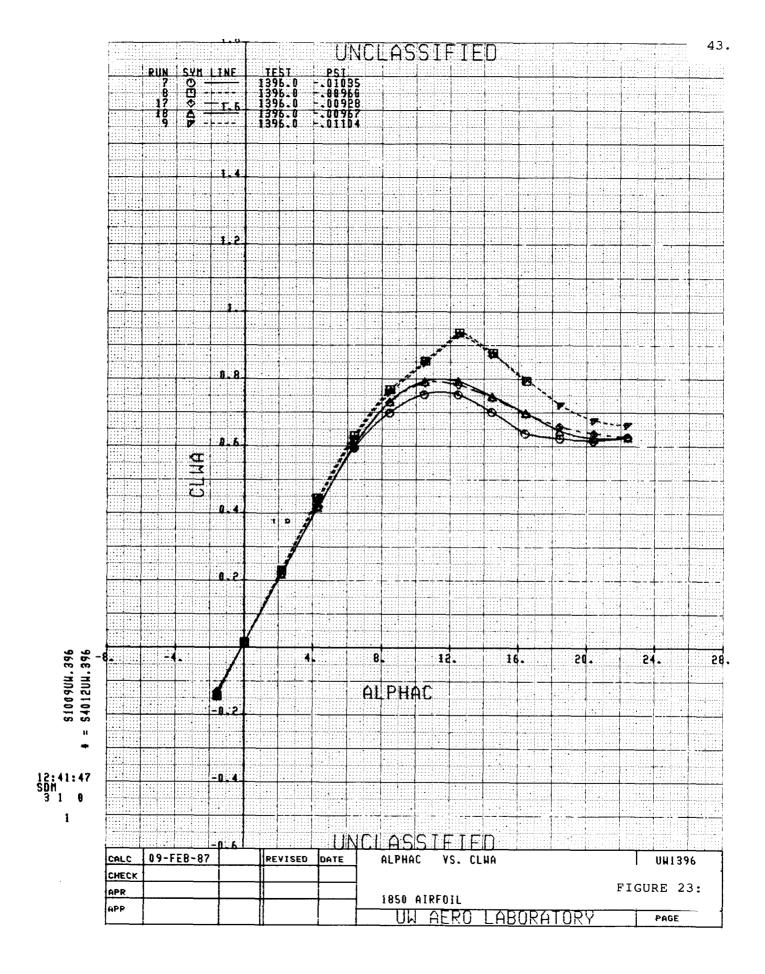


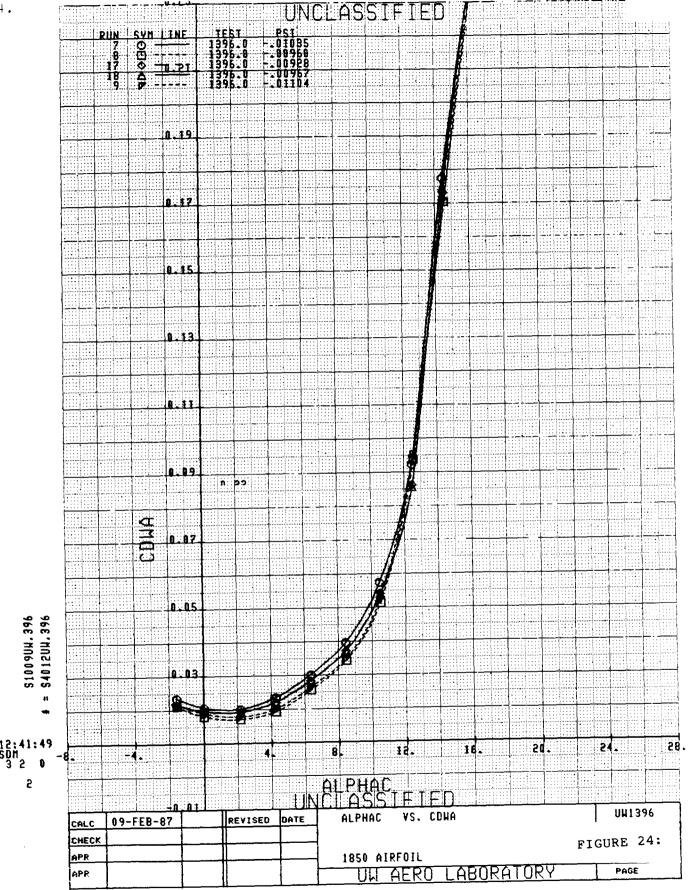
4.3 Exploratory Tests

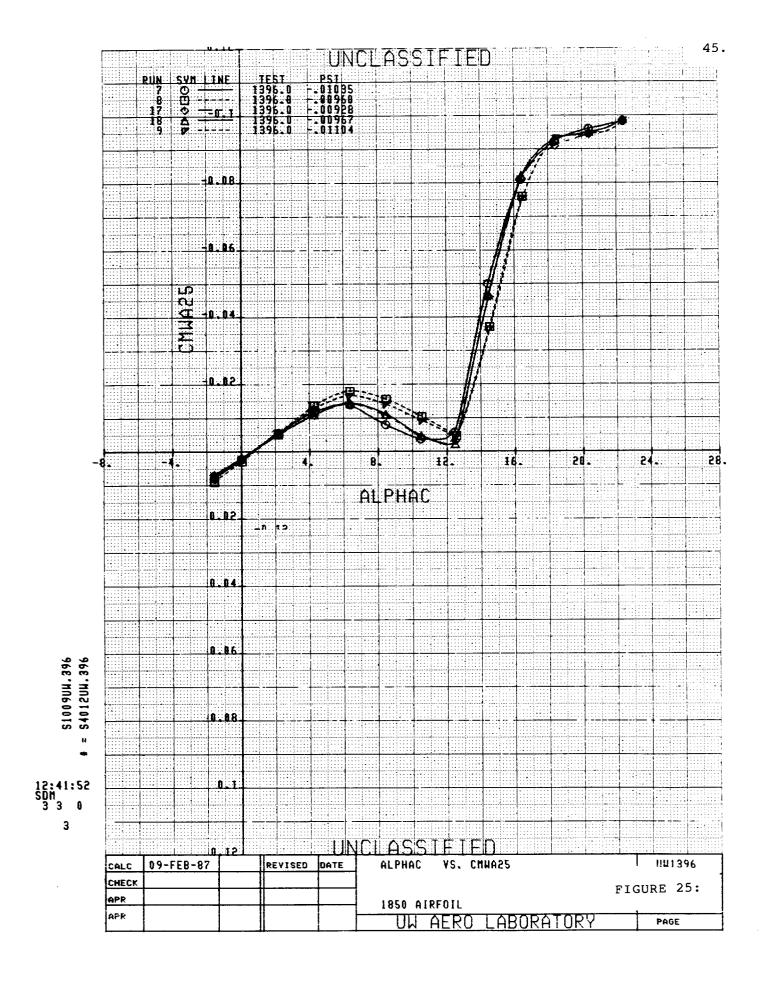
Several test runs were made to explore the impact sensitivities of the model to the unique mounting and air supply Figures 23, 24, and 25 illustrate the effect of internal plenum sealing on the model performance. Run numbers 7 and 8 bracket the model performance. It was thought that with the wing tip inlet flange being open (without blowing) enough air would be admitted to the plenum to cause spoiling. Runs 17 and 18 compare the performance with the inlet flange open and taped, There appears to be a minimal change in the lift respectively. coefficient.

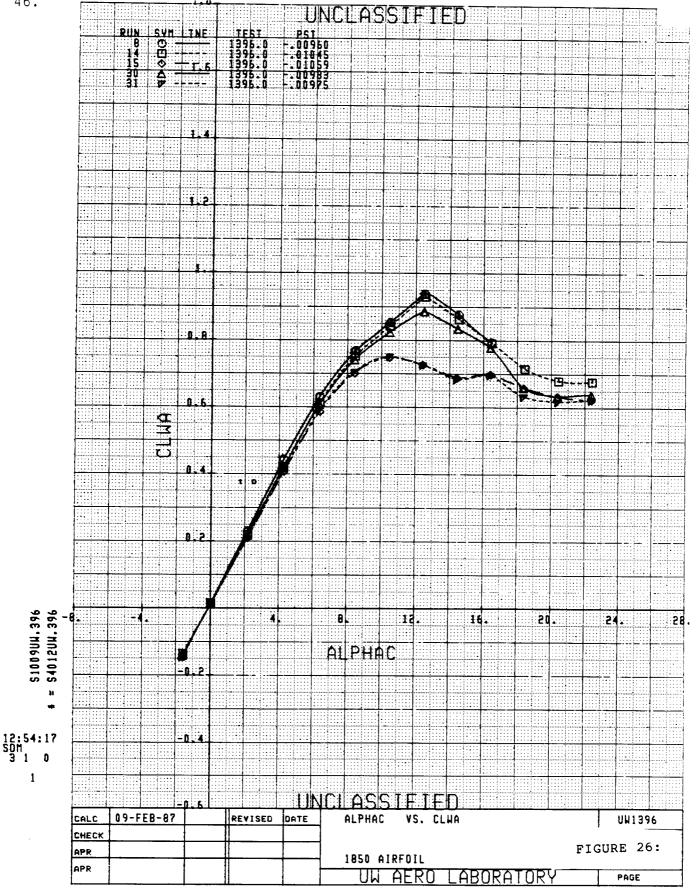
purely inquisitive test run was made to evaluate configuration in which both rows of perforations are open on one side only (suction side). The results are set in perspective in Figures 26, 27, and 28. For this special configuration there is lift coefficient decrease of approximately 6%. postulated that a quasi-spoiling occurs. The chord region, where the two rows of perforations are located, is in a zone of very steep pressure gradients. It appears that the second row of perforations is at a higher pressure relative to the first row and supplies spoiling air to the model plenum, which in turn feeds the first row - ultimately to cause a degree of spoiling.

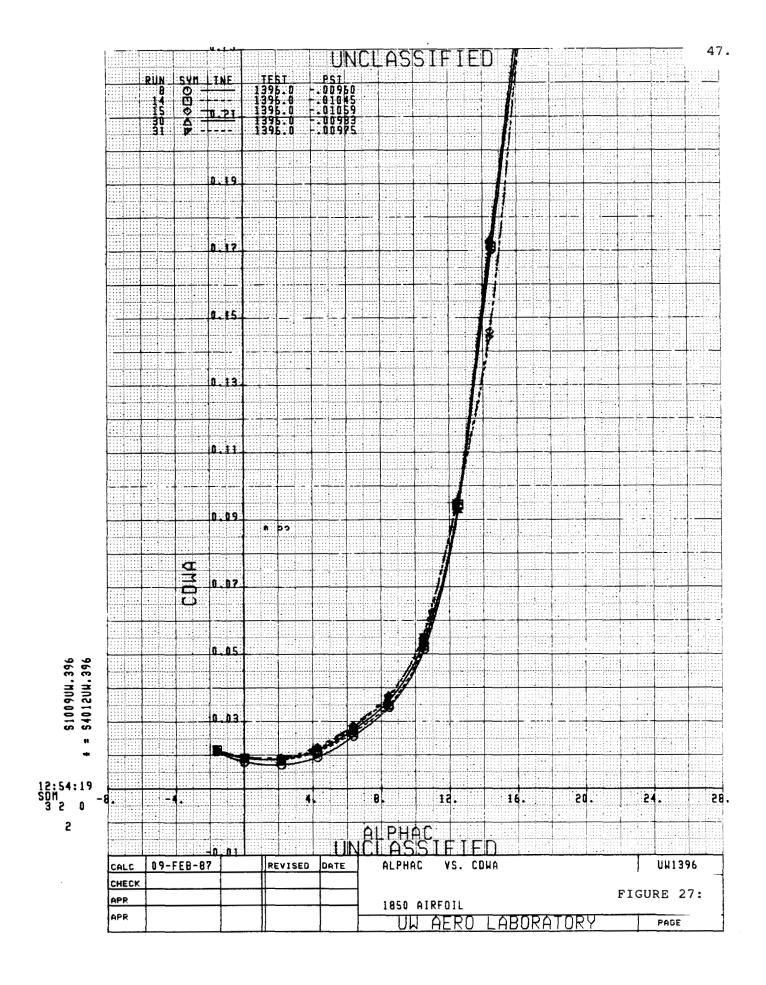
The last test run (32) was an attempt to visualize the flow behavior on the model. To this end the model was coated with an emulsion of fluorescing agent and water soluable carrier. The model was operated at 0, 4, 8, 12, and 16° , and photographs were taken under a UV light. The results are depicted in Figure 29. Interestingly the perforations from the 1985 tests (which were taped on the inside) formed discreet supply wells for the dye. It is evident that through an 8° angle of attack the flow is relatively well behaved. At 12° evidence of reverse flow appears and at 16° the model has pronounced reverse flow zones.











UNCLASSIFIED 09-FEB-87 REVISED DATE ALPHAC VS. CMHA25 CALC UH1396 CHECK FIGURE 28: APR

1850 AIRFOIL APR UW AERO

LABORATORY PAGE

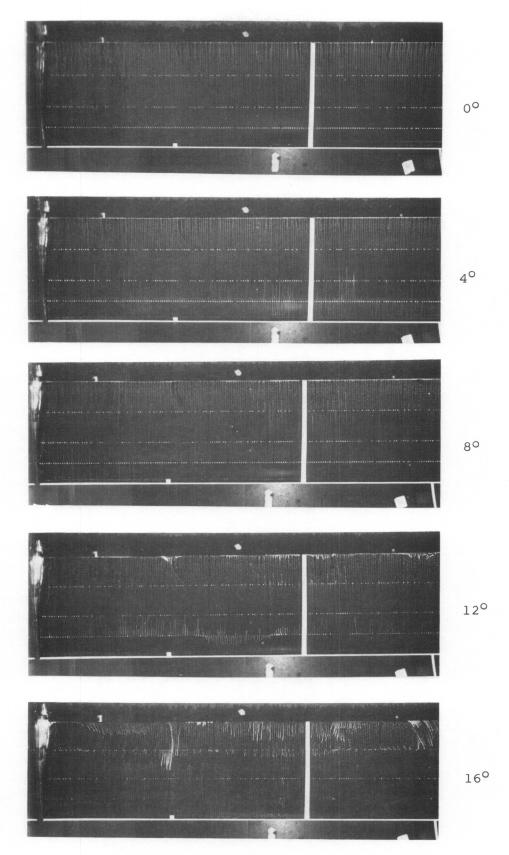


FIGURE 29: FLOW VISUALIZATION OF SEPARATION

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APPENDIX A.1:

CONTRACT STATEMENT OF WORK

Statement of Work

The tasks described below are intended to result in establishment of a firm data base to be used in the design of a centrifugally pumped spoiling vertical axis wind turbine power control system.

- 1. SNL will provide a rectangular planform wind tunnel model of the SAND 0018/50 airfoil section for use under the contract. This model has a 305 mm chord and an aspect ratio of 9. It was fabricated by joining two identical half blade extrusions (Attachment A) along their common x-axes. The model must be modified by the contractor in the following ways:
 - a) 1.60 mm diameter x 6.35 mm perforations will be drilled full span on both upper and lower surfaces of the airfoil model at 11.5 mm and 23 mm chordwise locations (measured from the leading edge).
 - b) Means will be provided for measuring midspan pressure distributions on both sides of the model at a minimum of 29 separate locations. These chordwise locations (expressed in % of chord) are ± 0, 2.5, 5.0, 10.0, 15.0, 20.0, 25.0, 30.0, 35.0, 40.0, 50.0, 70.0, 80.0, and 95.0. Means for checking flow two dimensionality (via pressure measurement) will be provided on upper and lower surfaces at the 25.0 and 70.0% chord locations at ± one chord distances either side of center span.
 - c) Means will be provided for pressurizing the forwardmost cell of the model. The maximum pressure to be maintained will be 75 psf.
 - d) Means will be provided to supply compressed air to the model's forwardmost internal cell. It is estimated that the volumetric flow rate capability of the compressed air supply system need not exceed 3 ft³/sec. This supply system will provide the air which is to be exhausted through the a) above perforations.
- 2. The model will be statically wind tunnel tested to obtain the following quantities:
 - a) Sectional lift. drag. and moment coefficients and center of pressure locations.
 - b) Chordwise pressure distributions.

Measurements will be made for angles-of-attack between 0 and 24° in 2° increments. Five different configurations will be tested:

- a) All perforations temporarily sealed, no blowing.
- b) First perforation row open, second perforation row temporarily sealed, no blowing.
- c) First perforation row open, second perforation row temporarily sealed, with blowing.
- d) Second perforation row open, first perforation row temporarily sealed, no blowing.
- e) Second perforation row open, first perforation row temporarily sealed, with blowing.

In all cases the test Reynolds number based on model chord and tunnel speed will be 1.5×10^6 . For cases with blowing, the air guage pressure in the forwardmost cell of the model must be maintained at a value within 5% of the wind tunnel's freestream dynamic pressure. For these cases, blowing air supply volumetric flow rates will also be measured. The temporary sealing must be such that it minimally affects aerodynamic performance of the model airfoil section.

- 3. Test procedures will be prepared and submitted to SNL for its approval prior to initiating the testing. The procedures will include references to methods of calibration of the test equipment.
- 4. A final report will be prepared and submitted. The report will contain:
 - a) A detailed description of the experimental procedure.
 - b) A complete set of raw wind tunnel data.
 - c) A complete set of reduced wind tunnel data.
 - d) A discussion of the means by which the wind tunnel data were reduced.

Period of Performance

Eight months from date of contract.

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APPENDIX A.2:

RAW FORCE DATA TABULATION

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APPENDIX A.3:

REDUCED FORCE DATA TABULATION

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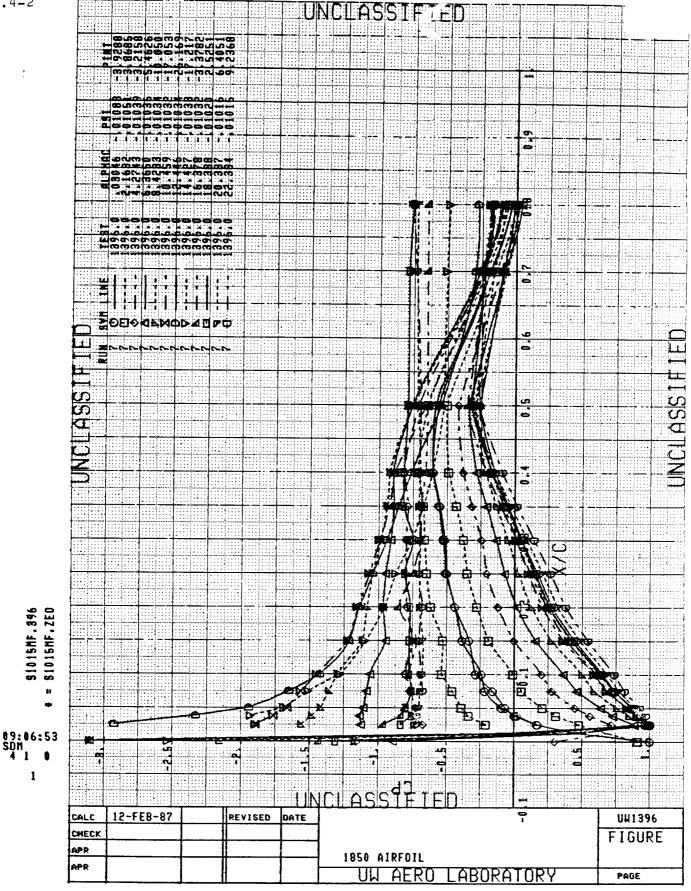
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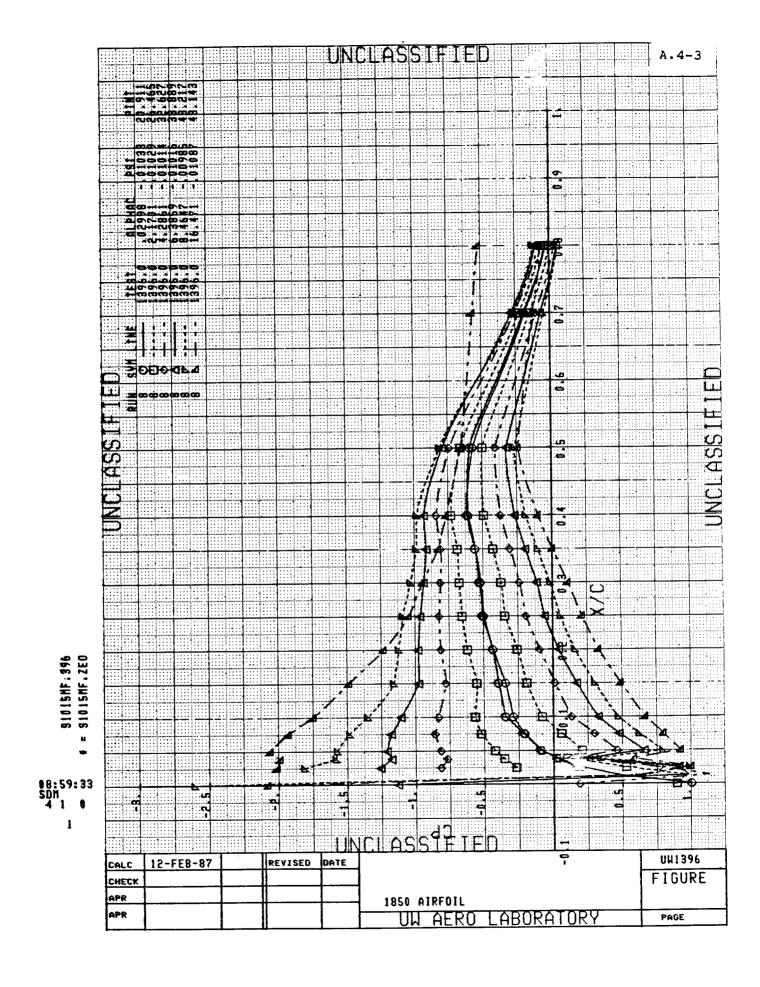
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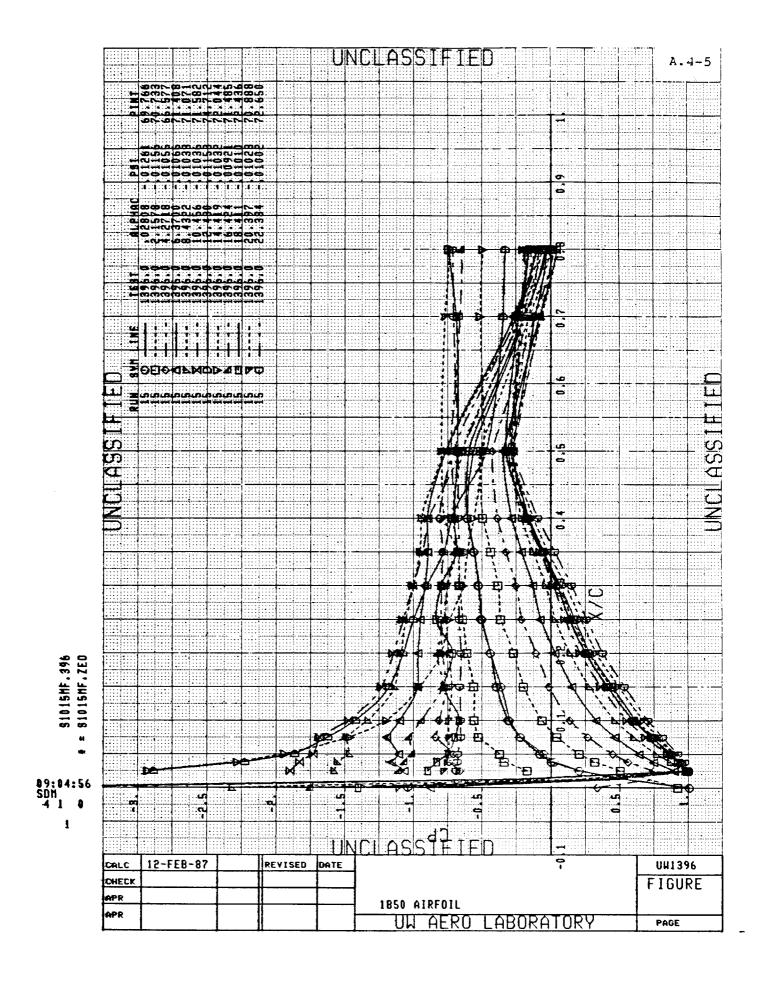
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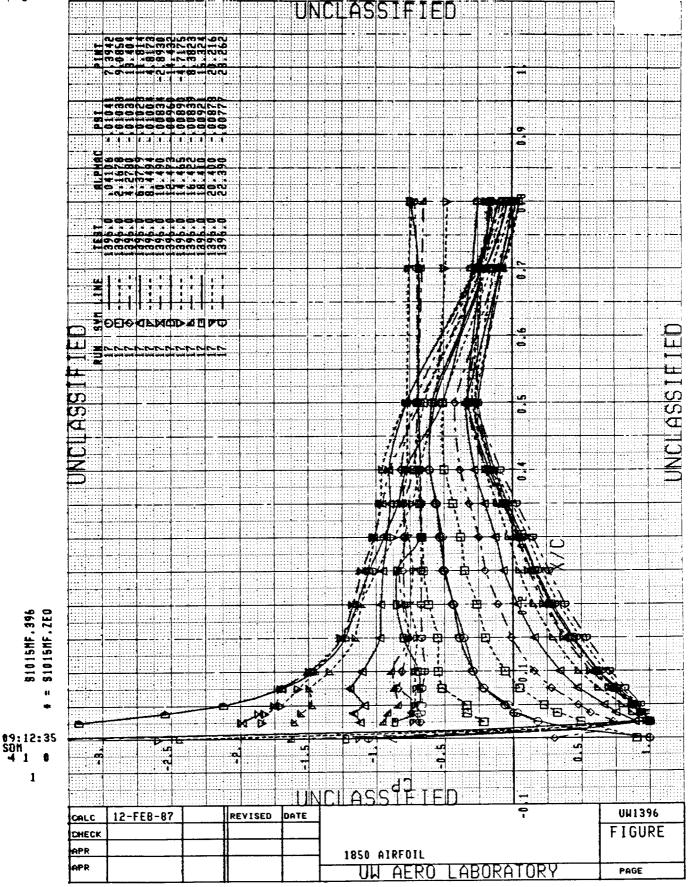
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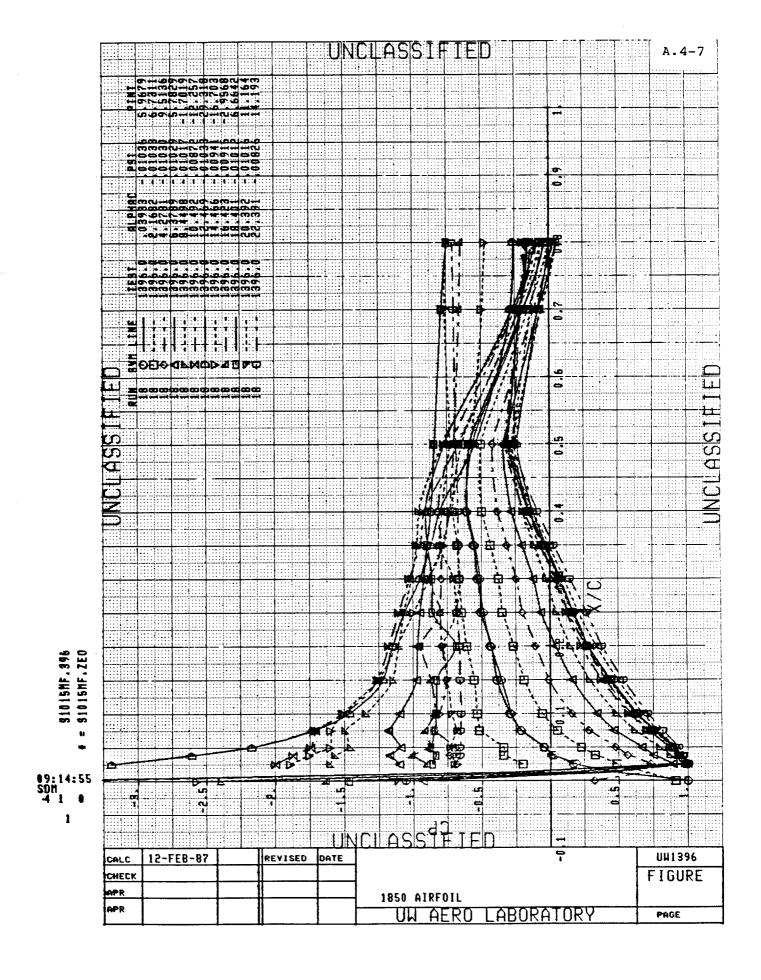


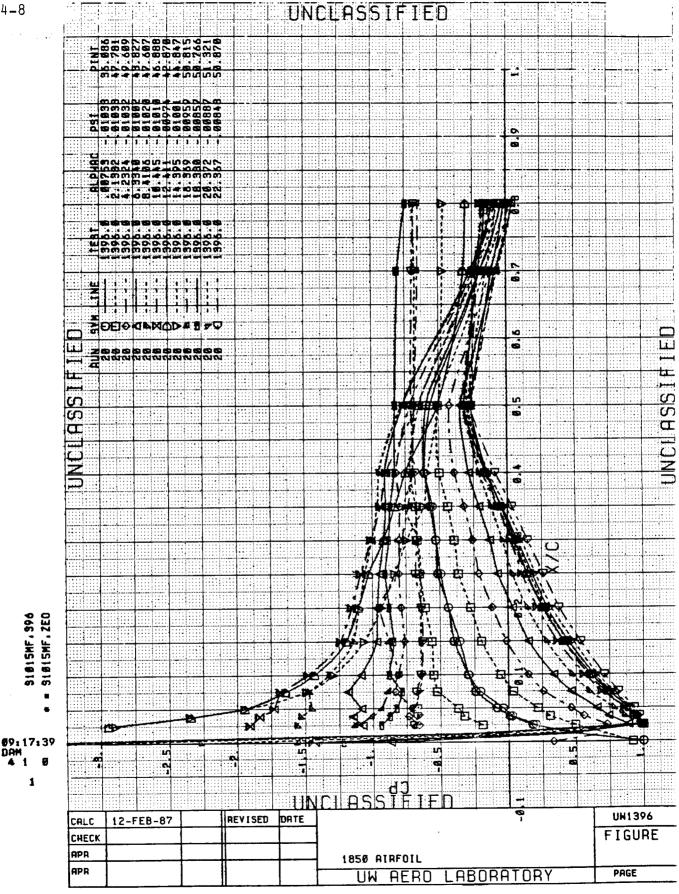


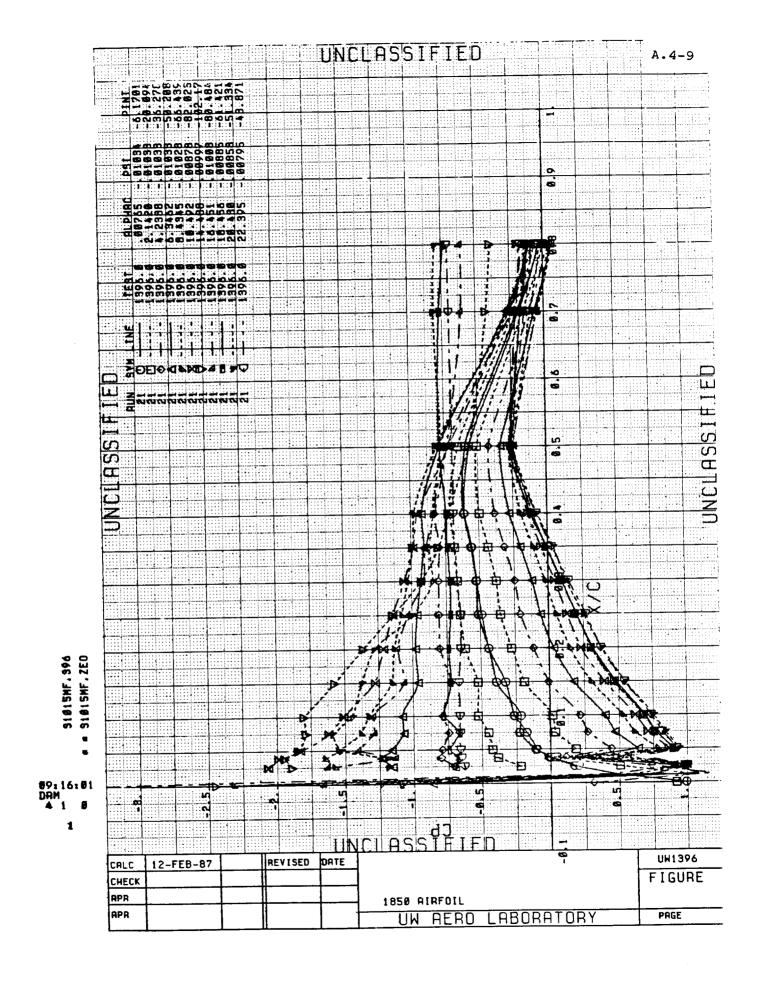
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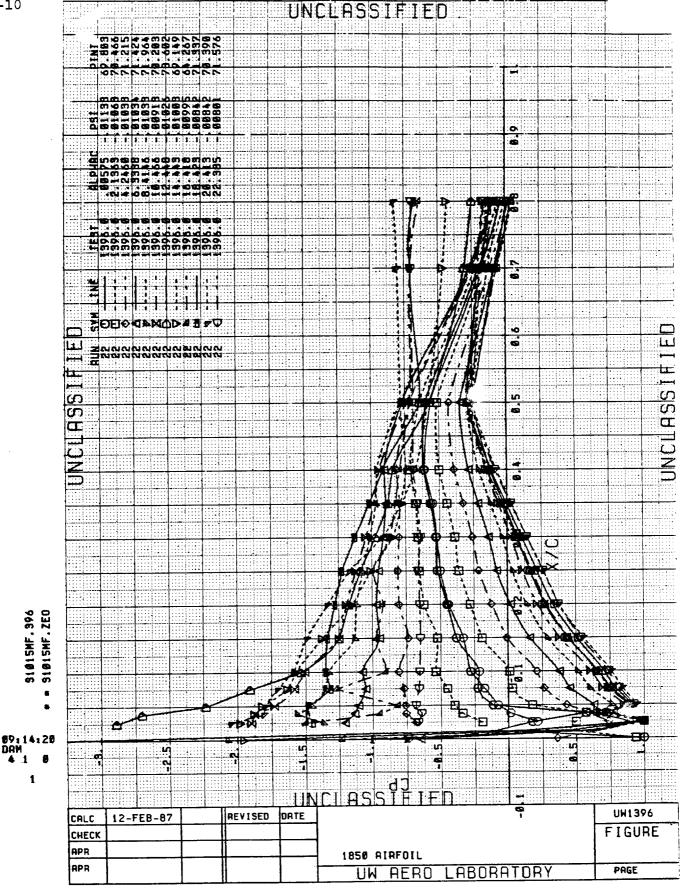


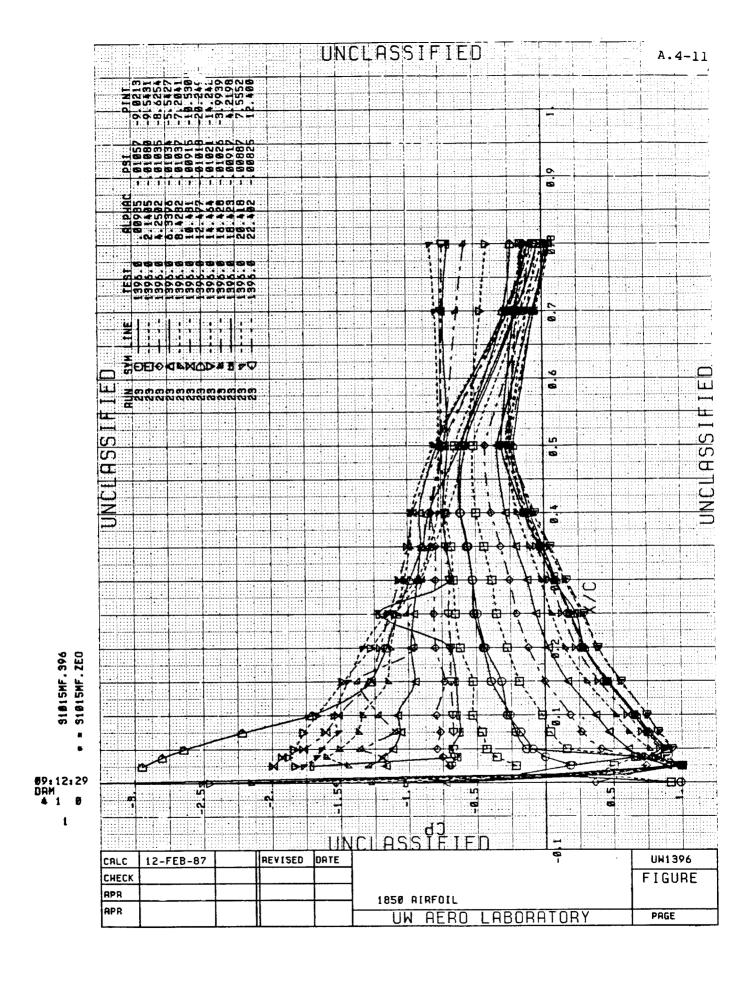


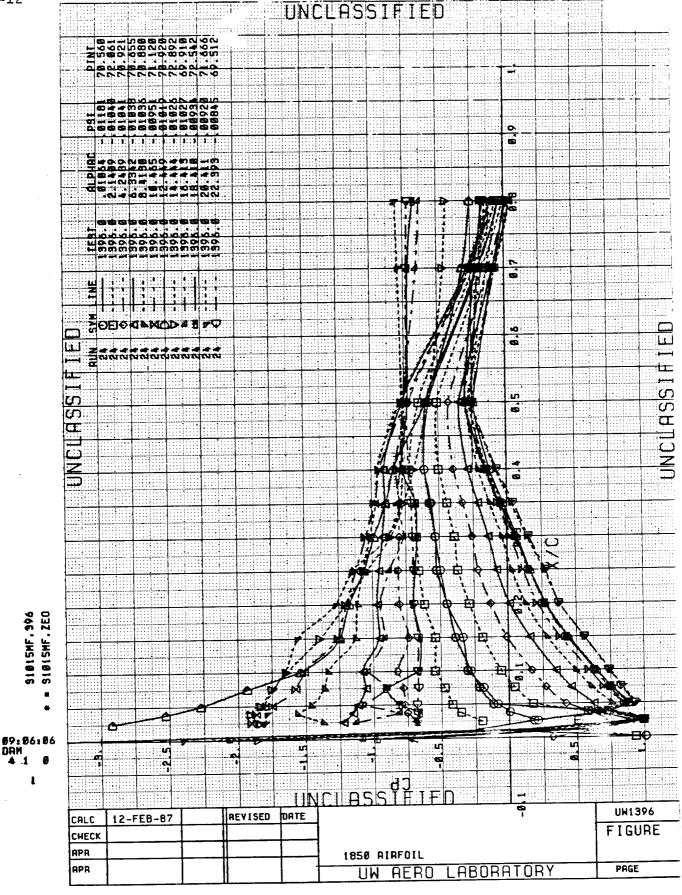


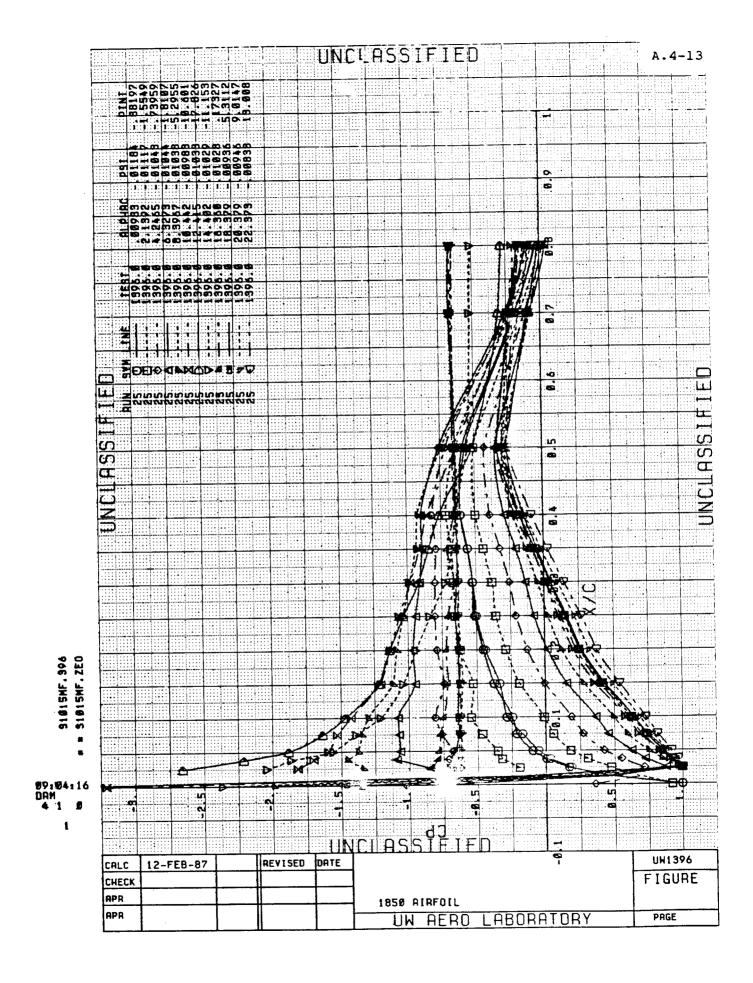


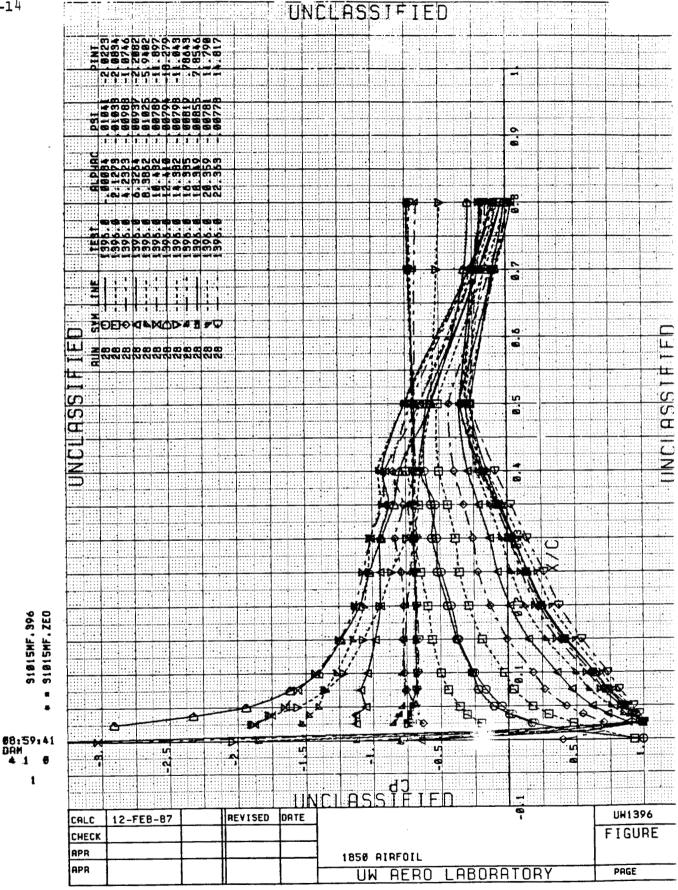


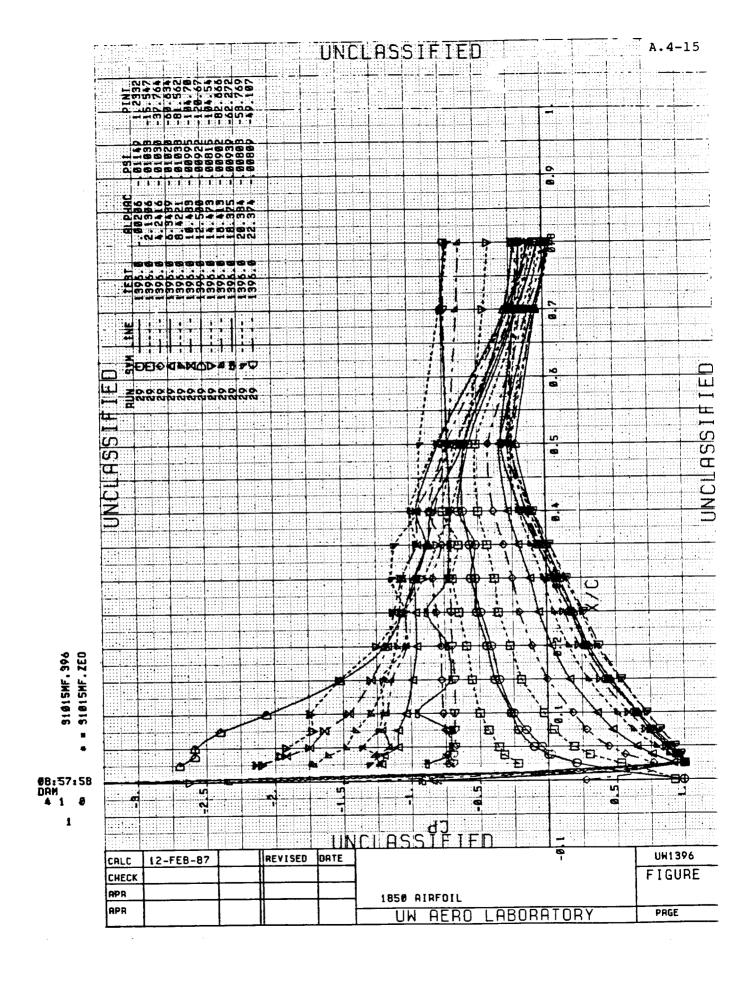


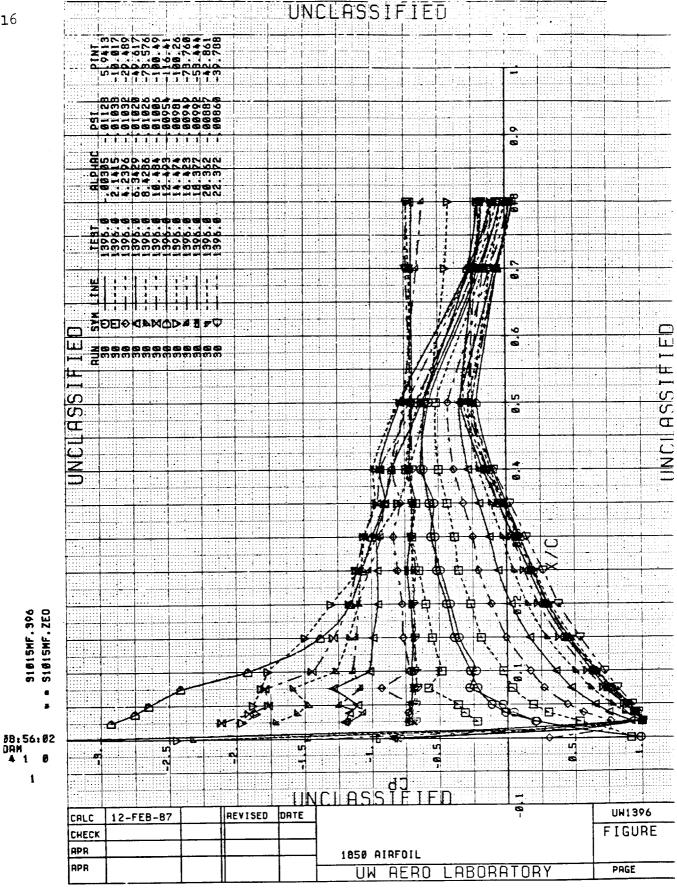


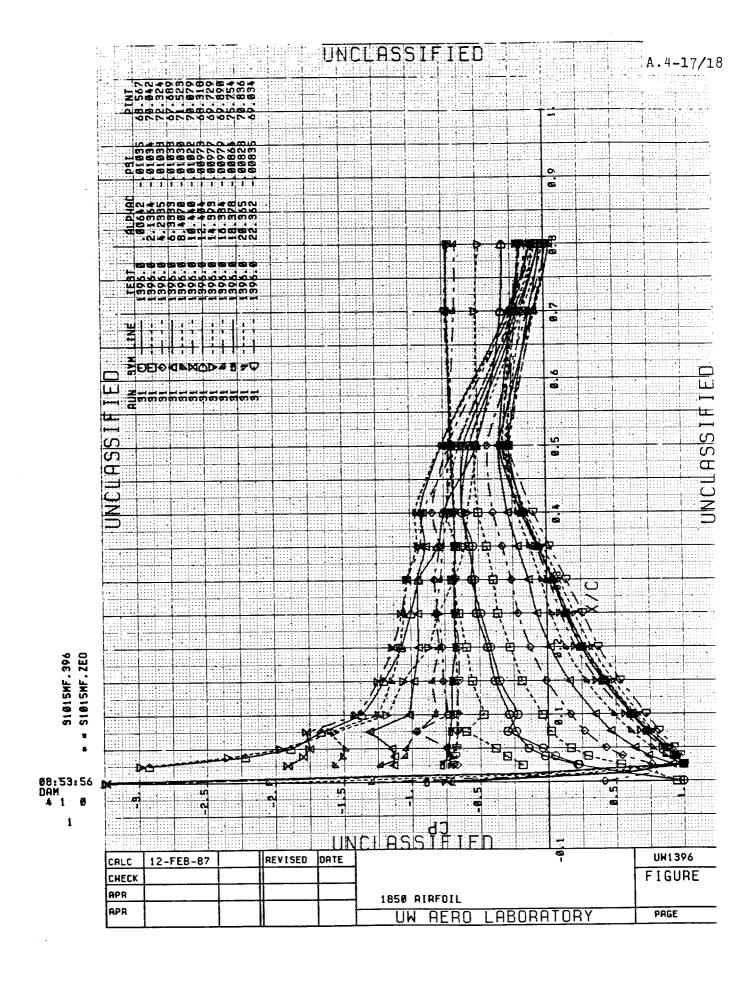












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